

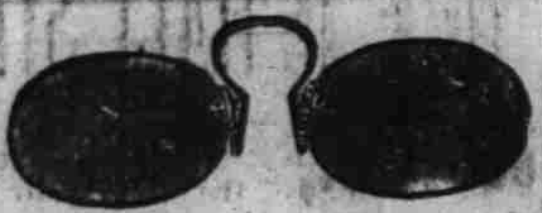
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PHONE TALKS GOOD EVIDENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 19.—Telephone conversation, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted as evidence in California courts as a result of a decision handed down by the State Supreme Court yesterday reversing a nonsuit granted the Western Union Telegraph Company by the lower court in an action brought against it by the Union Construction Company for damages arising from the alleged negligence of the company in failing to deliver telegrams to the plaintiff.

In laying down this rule, the court referred to the vast volume of business transacted by means of the telephone, and in this particular case, where the agents of the plaintiff called up the telegraph company to inquire if telegrams for them had been received and were answered in the negative, there was sufficient circumstantial evidence and authority.

Rule for Phone Talks.

"The general rule for the decisions in other States," said the decision, "is that where it is known that the witness called up the other party at his place of business, through the central station with which both were connected, and received response as in the usual course of business over the telephone, this is sufficient prima facie identification of the speaker at the other end of the line as the party called, or his authorized agent, and that, upon such proof, the ensuing conversation, if otherwise admissible, may be testified to by the witness. It is proper to add that the weight of such evidence depends largely upon the circumstances of each case and is always a question for the trial court or jury."

According to the Supreme Court, the lower court erred in excluding the evidence of two agents of the construction company relating to the telephone conversation with the San Francisco office of the telegraph company. In the case in question the plaintiff had an option with the Risdon Iron Works for a contract for pipe line on the Stanislaus river for \$143,000.

The night on which the option expired, January 8, 1907, the company's engineers wired the San Francisco agent of the company and also the manager in Tuolumne county to close the deal.

The manager was in San Francisco, and accordingly notice was forwarded by wire to him. Both telegrams were received in the evening at the San Francisco office, but were not delivered until after 9 o'clock the following morning, by which time the Risdon Iron Works had raised the price \$21,000. Telephone inquiry at the telegraph office elicited the response that there was no telegram there, this being subsequently disproved.

SULTAN OF MUSCAT ADOPTING PLAN TO END ARMS TRAFFIC

LONDON, June 25.—It is understood that the regulation of the arms traffic in his territory by the Sultan of Muscat, which was foreshadowed some months ago in the Monitor, has now been instituted on a regular basis.

According to Reuters Agency a notification has been issued by the Sultan in which the present system of keeping large stocks of arms and ammunition stored without proper control in private buildings in the town of Muscat is condemned and the announcement is made that, in order to do away with this condition of affairs, his highness has arranged to establish a warehouse in which arms and ammunition will be stored under proper precautions.

On and after Sept. 1 next all arms dealers in the territory of the Sultan will be required to deposit in the warehouse any stocks remaining in their hands on that date. No arms will be permitted to leave the warehouse without a license nor until duty has been paid on them in the usual way, and licenses will only be issued on the production of satisfactory proof that the destination of the arms and ammunition is open to no objection. It is further notified that all arms leaving the warehouse will be marked.

DREADNOUGHT OF AUSTRIA A FAILURE

VIENNA, July 11.—Despite official denials, reports are persistent in circulation that the construction of the first Austrian dreadnaught, the \$12,000,000 Viribus Unitus, has proved a complete failure. The warship is top-heavy, and all efforts to lighten her so far have proved unsatisfactory. Massive portions of iron and steel turrets have been sealed down to such a degree that certain parts have buckled and have had to be re-enforced with iron plates.

Steel rollers for raising and lowering heavy guns have been drilled out, thereby reducing their weight, but at the same time lessening their power of resistance to such an extent that in the event of the rapid firing of the guns the rollers will collapse and render the guns useless.

TOO SOON FOR CANAL.

It is 47 miles across the Isthmus of Panama, and to get to the other side three dump barges have recently been towed around the Horn, a nice little jaunt of 10,500 miles.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*

INSURGENTS WIN IN HARD FIGHT

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 11.—After a day of almost constant wrangling, interspersed now and then with hymns and prayers, the National Prohibition Convention tonight overthrew the existing administration and elected G. Hinshaw, of Portland, Ore., as national chairman of the party.

The convention voted down a proposed plank in the platform demanding that the separation of church and state be perpetual and that no public money be appropriated to sectarian churches and schools.

Adjournment then was taken until tomorrow, when candidates for President and Vice President will be named.

The insurgents early in the day won their fight to have the chairman elected by the convention instead of appointed by the national committee. Hinshaw's selection came on the fifth ballot. Between ballots on the national chairmanship the convention devoted its time to the adoption of a platform.

The delegates were in turmoil most of the time. Several times when the disorder was at its height the chairman brought about tranquility by starting a song or by having someone start a prayer.

The platform, as originally presented by the resolutions committee, was changed in several particulars. Some of the delegates contended there was not enough prohibition in the document, so strong phrases were added on that subject.

Dr. Silas Swallow of Pennsylvania sought to add a declaration against the wearing of clerical garb in schools. Father George Zuercher of Buffalo, a Catholic priest and delegate, declared this would be interpreted as an affront to Catholics. A vote was taken on the plank, and it was lost.

Hinshaw, the new chairman of the party, is an attorney in Portland and is president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association.

Taft and Roosevelt Both Denounced.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—The eleventh national prohibition convention got under way here today, but at three sessions progressed little beyond the preliminaries of organization. There were developments enough, however, to indicate a strong undercurrent of "insurgency" in the party and to forecast a fight for a more progressive and aggressive attitude in the coming campaign.

The feature of the day was the address of the temporary chairman of the convention, Clinton N. Howard of Rochester, N. Y., known as the "little giant." Howard aroused the delegates to a high pitch of enthusiasm by roundly denouncing President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt and the Republican and Democratic parties in general.

"We already have two whisky parties and don't need another," he shouted. The delegates caught up and cheered the sentiments of the chairman. When he characterized President Taft as a "wet nurse to the saloon," there were shouts of "Amen!" from all corners of the convention hall.

When he denounced Colonel Roosevelt as the "best desirable of all the candidates," there was a prolonged demonstration of approval. Governor Woodrow Wilson he disposed of with this faint praise: "A good man, perhaps, but we have had 'good men' in the White House before and they have gone out with the country more saturated with rum than it was when they went in."

So enthusiastic were the delegates that they ordered it printed as a campaign text-book and started a boom for Mr. Howard for President.

EFFECT OF PANAMA CANAL UPON BRITISH EMPIRE DISCUSSED

LONDON, Eng., June 25.—A paper was read recently by Dr. Vaughan Cornish on "The Panama Canal and Its Relation to the British Empire" at the Whitehall rooms.

The chair was taken by Lord Brassey, who opened the meeting with a short address. He was followed by Dr. Cornish, who referred to the Hay Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain. He said that by this treaty the United States undertook that the canal should be opened on terms of entire equality to ships of all nations, whether merchant ships or ships of war, during times of peace or during hostilities.

The effect of the Panama canal on the British empire would lie to a great extent on the enormous reduction of sea distances. The future would witness the establishment by British and European companies of services from European waters to New York and San Francisco, via the canal, and on to Asia, connecting with other ships of the same line at Hong Kong.

The British West Indies would become, at the opening of the canal, of first-rate importance, both from a strategic and a commercial point of view, for they would no longer be at the entrance of a cul de sac but on a great highway of commerce.

BERLIN, June 25.—The disappearance of Finland as an autonomous state has brought the Russian empire to the very frontiers of Sweden, and the building of the railways from Helsingfors to Tornea and from Viborg right across the grand duchy is regarded with some apprehension in that country.

In this connection some articles which have appeared lately in the Reichsbote, a Lutheran Conservative organ, are of interest. The journal advocates the formation of an agreement or league between Germany and the Scandinavian states, having for object mutual aid and protection in the event of war with Russia. It also points out the economic and defensive advantages of such a union, as well as the political importance which it would lend to northern states.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.
Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine—see Signature
Wm. Wood

CHAMP CLARK'S FOOLISH TALK

Champ Clark, who came so near getting the nomination at the Democratic convention, is credited with saying that he hoped to live to see every vestige of a custom house disappear from this country, and he has not changed his view one particle, says an exchange. Mr. Clark has, however, been a little more discreet about his utterances since he became Speaker, and since his entry into the race for the presidential nomination. But he is as radical follower of Bryan now as in the past.

In a recent speech at Frankfort, Kentucky, he declared that the "Protective Tariff costs the people of this country a billion and a half dollars yearly," and that "it is a gross outrage and cruelty upon the taxpayers."

Taking as his basis \$330,000,000 paid into the treasury as revenue, he assumes that five times that amount, or considerably more than a billion and a half dollars, is paid by the people to swell the profits of American manufacturers. This is, of course, a ridiculous assertion. It conveys the inference that the selling price of pretty much the whole volume of domestic merchandise has been increased to the extent and because of the tariff on competitive imports. If this were true, the increased prices paid on the entire volume of \$21,000,000,000 worth of domestic manufactures would amount to about \$3,000,000,000 instead of the \$1,500,000,000 named by Clark. Of course, it is not true either as to the \$3,000,000,000 or the \$1,500,000,000. It is not true as to our \$750,000,000 of dutiable imports, for in most cases the foreign producer pays the American tariff in cutting down his prices so as to enable him to pay our tariff and still get into our market.

One of the invariable results of the American Protective Tariff has been to cut down foreign prices. Our tariff on steel rails was at one time \$28 a ton, and the price of rails was \$100 a ton. Now the tariff is \$3.50 per ton, and the price is \$28 a ton. The European price being practically the same, the American price, tariff added, should be \$31.50 a ton. But it is not. It is \$28. The price of tin plate, prior to 1890, was \$5 per hundred pounds. McKinley put a tariff on tin plate to encourage its manufacture in this country, and in a short time the British makers were selling their tin plate in our markets, duty paid, at \$3. According to Champ Clark's theory tin plate should have sold here at \$7 after the tariff had been put on. But it did not; it sold at \$3. The tariff did not add to the price; it reduced the price from \$5 to \$3. What the tariff did, and what it has unfailingly done, was to establish the industry in the United States. American enterprise, assured by a Protective Tariff of the opportunity to do business and American competition, which no tariff has ever checked or stifled, conjoined to break down the high prices previously extorted by the British tin plate makers when we had no tin plate mills of our own and our market was at the mercy of foreign producers. So it has been in all lines of industrial production. The American Protective Tariff has never cost the American one dollar by reason of raising prices to the American producer. On the contrary, it has so lowered prices that it has saved to American consumers many billions of dollars.

EASTERNERS OUT FOR PAN-AMERICAN TRADE

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 3.—To promote and conserve reciprocal trade relations between the United States and the other American countries is the purpose of the Pan-American States Association, which has just been organized here by leaders in the South and Central American export trade. Its permanent headquarters include four floors of a big office building. The president of the association is F. A. Wurzbacher, a New York banker. His associates include Judge Alton B. Parker, Hiram Maxim, Simon Patino, a South American millionaire, and Heriberto Barron, a Mexican lawyer. The list of vice-presidents includes Admiral George Dewey, Judge George Gray, Colonel George Harvey, Major General Leonard Wood and Colonel Henry Watterson.

The governors of 23 of the States of the Union and Governor George R. Cotton of Porto Rico compose a governors' board.

The principal work of the association for the present will be the maintenance of a permanent exhibit of Pan-American products in New York. The promoters of the organization believe that it will be instrumental in bringing to the United States the cream of the commercial advantage to accrue from the Panama Canal.

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Stock Loans	Surplus Fund
Real Estate	Paid Up Stock
Furniture	Personal Account
Accrued Interest	
Accrued Dues	
Accrued Premiums	
Personal Account	
Cash	
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